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CIRCULATION DURING JANUARY.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of January, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1.....	121,170	17.....	117,800
2.....	113,910	18..... (Sunday).....	119,120
3.....	115,550	19.....	114,380
4..... (Sunday).....	119,230	20.....	115,110
5.....	114,450	21.....	114,600
6.....	114,700	22.....	114,870
7.....	115,750	23.....	115,840
8.....	114,520	24.....	117,310
9.....	115,670	25..... (Sunday).....	119,010
10.....	117,130	26.....	115,700
11..... (Sunday).....	118,440	27.....	114,070
12.....	115,980	28.....	114,850
13.....	114,520	29.....	115,750
14.....	114,700	30.....	115,980
15.....	115,120	31.....	115,960
16.....	114,320		
Total for the month.....	3,506,340		
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....	85,005		
Net number distributed.....	3,421,335		
Average daily distribution.....	110,368		

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of December was 7.11 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of January, 1903.

J. F. FARISH.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

"THE SOOTHING STROKE."

Representative Clayton of Alabama used a strikingly graphic phrase when he described the pending Republican bill providing for publicity in the affairs of the trusts as "the soothing stroke of a friendly hand."

It is more than likely that the people of this country have come to expect anything more forcible than "a soothing stroke" in Republican dealings with the great combines that own the Republican party. During the present short session of the Fifty-seventh Congress they have seen that the Republican majority cherished no intention of enacting genuinely effective legislation to restrict the trust evil. Compelled by public sentiment, the Republicans have made a pretense of willingness to enact antitrust laws. But they have as yet done nothing more than pretend, and there is no satisfactory antitrust legislation now in sight.

As The Republic has already taken occasion to point out, it is reasonably certain that the term of the Fifty-seventh Congress will end with the trust issue in practically the same shape as when the first session was convened last December. The Democratic minority in Congress has no power to do the will of the people in the matter of antitrust legislation. The power enjoyed by the Republican majority, and conferred by the people, is being employed against the people and for the advantage of the trusts. The sole intent of this majority is to make just enough of a show of opposition to the trusts to enable the Republican party to go before the people in next year's campaign with a claim of demonstrated willingness to execute the popular will.

The record of the Republican majority in the present Congress, now soon to be completed, will be one of trickery and disobedience in this matter of antitrust legislation. The teaching of such a record should lead to effective remedial action at the polls. The trust evil will be restricted only by the action of a Democratic majority in the National Congress. This is the truth now most plainly evident.

ADDICKS'S REPUBLICANISM.

With the elimination of J. Edward Addicks as a candidate for the United States Senate in Delaware a figure of forbidding aspect disappears at least temporarily from the political stage.

It is natural, and eminently characteristic, that the Globe-Democrat and other Republican organs should now seek to repudiate Addicks as a representative member of their party. But when the Globe speaks of him as "claiming" to be a Republican, indirectly intimating that he was not accepted into full and brotherly membership, that newspaper underestimates the intelligence of all who have kept themselves posted on the progress of Addicks's senatorial struggle.

Thir man Addicks was enough of a Republican to have the full and vigorous support of the President of the United States and the Chairman of the Republican National Committee in his candidacy for the United States Senate. Mr. Roosevelt used his appointive power as President in behalf of Addicks's friends and to indicate that the administration favored Addicks for Senator and as leader of the Republican forces in Delaware. Mr. Hanna exerted his authority as Chairman of the Republican National Committee to encompass the election of Addicks. These truths are matters of too recent record to be denied.

The fact now most apparent in the Delaware situation is that Addicks has been defeated in his senatorial ambitions in spite of the earnest efforts of President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna in his behalf. No amount of artful hedging on the part of the Globe-Democrat and other Republican organs can conceal this fact. The discredited Addicks, forced by popular condemnation of his candidacy to withdraw from the Delaware senatorial race, had the best of warrant for "claiming" to be a Republican. He had spent his money freely for the success of the Republican party in his State and had been authori-

tatively recognized and supported for United States Senator by Republican President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

VENEZUELAN DISPUTE'S NEW ASPECT.

Because of the fact that any new complication in the Venezuelan matter possesses possibilities of the gravest evil it is to be deplored that the allied Powers have seen fit to suspend negotiations with Minister Bowen and thus begin another phase of an all-ways threatening question.

Americans cannot but believe that Minister Bowen has become unsatisfactory to the foreign negotiators because of his firm insistence upon a settlement of the Venezuelan claims on a basis of equality for all creditor nations and of fair play for the debtor. Although it is intimated that British Ambassador Herbert regards Mr. Bowen's bearing as "arrogant," and certain of his communications as "sharp and discourteous," public sentiment in this country will be extremely likely to discount this attitude of the British Ambassador as due to chagrin occasioned by the prospect of failure to gain an unfair advantage. In the reports of the negotiations there has been nothing as yet to show that Mr. Bowen is exceeding his rights in the premises.

There is no occasion, however, for serious alarm at the sudden change in the Venezuelan situation. The allied Powers are not likely to desire war with the United States on this issue of the settlement of claims against Venezuela. The United States Government is striving solely for a just settlement. Even if Minister Bowen is eliminated from the negotiation, the hope of a satisfactory arrangement is still justified. It is probable that the United States will insist as before on a withdrawal of the claim of the allied Powers for preferential treatment or a reference to The Hague tribunal. Should the entire controversy be referred to The Hague that fact logically calls for the raising of the Venezuelan blockade and therefore should contain promise of a relaxing of the strain now becoming tense.

As to the suggestion that President Roosevelt act as arbitrator on the issue of preferential treatment for the allied Powers, the same reasons that justified his refusal to arbitrate on the whole question still prevail. About the only recourse in sight, therefore, is a reference of the dispute to The Hague. If this shall be done it is safe to believe that the interests of Venezuela and of the United States will be fully protected in the manner of the reference.

CLEANLINESS.

The municipality can do a vast deal, though at enormous expense, toward maintaining cleanliness in public places; yet the city's work will not be entirely successful without the co-operation of citizens and especially property owners and householders. Streets may be cleaned daily, or several times a day, yet they will not remain clean if filth and rubbish are allowed to accumulate and stay in yards and on private premises.

It seems a possibility that laws, which would be enforceable, could be enacted requiring that a certain state of cleanliness must be maintained on premises. Cleanliness is a sanitary necessity. Either owners or tenants, or both, should be held responsible for the condition of yards, cellars and rubbish places. Inspectors of the right kind would bring about an improvement within a comparatively short time.

Officials of the Health Department and Board of Public Improvements should try to establish a system for keeping the city clean. The Board of Public Improvements should attend better, through the Street Department, to public places, and the Board of Health or Health Commissioner, through the Sanitary Division, should endeavor to have private premises put in more pleasant condition. Once the city is thoroughly cleaned the people will emphatically insist upon continuance of the better state. Mayor Wells might once more summon the chiefs of departments and order a general cleaning-up. Apparently a reminder is necessary occasionally from the chief executive officer.

CURE AND POISON.

Replying to The Republic upon the proposition that the way to reach and correct the trust evils is by way of tariff revision, the Washington Post avers that such a remedy would be "amputating a foot to cure corns."

The Post admits that this is the way in which some correction might and ought to be applied to the trust evil. "For that way the Post has been contending for several years. That is the way for which Mr. Babcock has, at times, most earnestly contended. That is the Iowa idea, and it has the sympathy of a considerable number of Republicans in Congress."

"But," says the Post, "no tariff revision would entirely cure the trust evil, and a bungling revision of the schedules might produce greater evils than those growing out of the trusts."

This is but another way of saying that it is better to suffer two chronic diseases without resistance than to attempt a cure. The medicine, admittedly, would relieve somewhat if taken in proper doses, but an overdose would be disastrous.

Roosevelt announced precisely this in his message. He acknowledged that there were "inequalities" and "inconveniences" which could be remedied by revision, but feared to taste the cure at all because too much might do harm.

It should be observed that none of the advocates of this theory assert positively that it would do harm—but that it "might."

The Argument is specious. It is the weakest sophistry employed to excuse the stand-pat, hands-off people. Why admit the efficacy of revision to any extent if there is fear to use it? Or, since admitting it, why not try it to the extent that it is good? There is absolutely no danger of taking too much by mistake. The tariff is made of figures. Revision in any instance may be effected with as much accuracy as the original schedules. The claim that too much might be taken is sheer nonsense; logically and in the light of facts.

FISHING FOR COLORED VOTERS.

Senator Hanna's bill providing for the pensioning of aged negroes who were born in slavery presents a typical appearance of cheap political trickery intended to gain party advantage without cost to the party.

Hanna evidently places as low an estimate on the intelligence of the negro voters as is possible even to the most prejudiced enemy of that race. He knows perfectly well that there is not the remotest likelihood of the passage of his bill. His own sense of humor, of a grim sort peculiar to himself, must have led him to chuckle at the bare thought of the slave-pension proposition. Yet, because he is convinced of the ease of hoodwinking the negro citizens of this country by almost any old trick, he has fathered the present bill in an audacious play for party profit in the presidential campaign of 1904.

It is apparent, also, that Senator Hanna is striving against Mr. Roosevelt's ambitions. The President, sending the once discredited Colonel Clarkson to the South for the purpose of gaining control of colored delegates to the next Republican National Convention, has himself made bid after bid for the negro vote. The Indiana Post-Office incident, the appointment of Crum in Charleston, the Booker Washington luncheon at the White House, were all political moves in the President's game to secure the Republican nomination next year. And the truth be-

came plain that Mr. Roosevelt was truly "making himself solid" with the colored vote.

There may be reason to doubt whether Senator Hanna himself desires to be the Republican presidential candidate in 1904, but there is little question of his determination to defeat Mr. Roosevelt. Hanna and the trust interests which he represents have no confidence in the President as one who may safely be kept in harness. Just now Roosevelt is as tame as they could wish. But he breaks loose at times. He is too strongly inclined to make grandstand plays of opposition to special privileges. The trusts are afraid that he will say something dangerous. Hanna is continuing his anti-Roosevelt campaign in this latest move intended to win the colored vote. The situation is interesting in its relation to next year's developments.

With the British Government now taking the lead in the Venezuelan negotiations under way in Washington, there should be an increased likelihood of an early and satisfactory settlement. This view is based upon the fact that England is reputed to be friendly toward the United States and less in favor of high-handed proceedings in Venezuela than Germany. That such an estimate is correct now remains to be proved by England's own actions. Let Germany and England run a race for the palm of friendliness to Uncle Sam.

Though the mosquitoes may be exterminated, we shall hear their plaintive protests this summer and feel their tender caresses as of yore. If they would only be as scarce in summer as anthrax in winter we could look forward to the sunshiny days with less dread. As if to make expectations worse, crude petroleum has advanced, which implies that the mosquitoes have made a combine with the Oil Trust magnates.

Legislation making it a felony for a man to win a maid by misrepresentation would, perhaps, save many a young woman from an unhappy marriage. The best way, however, to prevent incidents of the "Lord Barrington" kind is to teach American women, first, that American men are far preferable as husbands and, second, that reputed English Lords should be required to show their credentials and have them O. K'd by the nearest British Consul.

Transvaal mine owners and operators will bear a share of the Boer war expenses. This is one time when the taxes will be paid by the rich, for any person who can afford to buy diamonds can afford to contribute. The funny side is that the United States, where more diamonds are sold than anywhere else, will bear a big share of the burden. The operators will, of course, pass the tax on to consumers.

St. Louis can accommodate 150,000 visitors during the World's Fair dedication ceremonies. This capacity does not include the tents around Forest Park or the houseboats at the wharf. As a matter of fact, St. Louis will provide a good and pleasant time every World's Fair day for 500,000 visitors.

Unfortunately for themselves the Republican issue-hunters and their organs find it difficult to part with their worn cries about the Nesbit law. This bill pending in the State Legislature is not the Nesbit law. The opposing partisans should read the enabling clause.

It is better that the local churches should be without organs than without parishioners. Still, music seems to be as necessary as sermons. And what's the use of having parishioners unless we have sermons? It is plain that organs are necessary.

RECENT COMMENT.

Democracy and the Tariff.

Thomas F. Ryan in North American Review.
The question of the tariff, therefore, reduces itself to this: Whether, in distributing duties over a long list of articles, certain reductions shall be made upon those articles which are most highly taxed, and which may come into competition with the products of American mills. It is safe to say that no Democratic Congress which can be elected will pass a measure that will wipe out protection or reduce it upon highly finished products below a reasonable protective point. Upon what constitutes a reasonable protective point there will be wide difference of opinion between the manufacturer, for whom every increase of duty means additional profits and a special license for the use of inferior machinery and antiquated plants, and the consumer, who believes that he should be free to purchase what he needs in the cheapest market. Upon these questions it is not worth while to enter here. It is sufficient to say that whatever is done by the Democratic party, if again placed in power by the support of the South, should have due regard to the reasonable needs of American manufacturers, but should not prostitute Congress to the contemplation of part of acting as the plant tool of special interests. Upon this proposition, in spite of the outcry and outlay of these interests, the Democratic party may safely appeal to the intelligence and conscience of the nation.

Mexico's Fluctuating Currency.

Modern Mexico.
The hurry in the commercial community of Mexico occasioned by the renewed decline of silver during November last has passed away, and though exchange now has settled at a higher figure than ever known to prevail for any length of time before—viz. in the neighborhood of 190 per cent (so that it takes \$2.00 Mexican to buy \$1 American)—business interests seem to have adjusted themselves with remarkable elasticity to the new condition, affording another striking proof not only of the fact that the exchange and finance in Mexico, but of the fact that the inconvenience is caused (within rational limits naturally), by the cheapness of silver and the consequent high rate of exchange than by the unsteadiness and constant fluctuations of the one and the other. In other words, commercial and industrial interests could adjust themselves to a 50-cent dollar, if those prices could be counted on with approximate certainty during stated periods of time. It is the uncertainty on that point, unsettling all calculations and introducing an almighty element into the most conservative business transactions, that works most hardship.

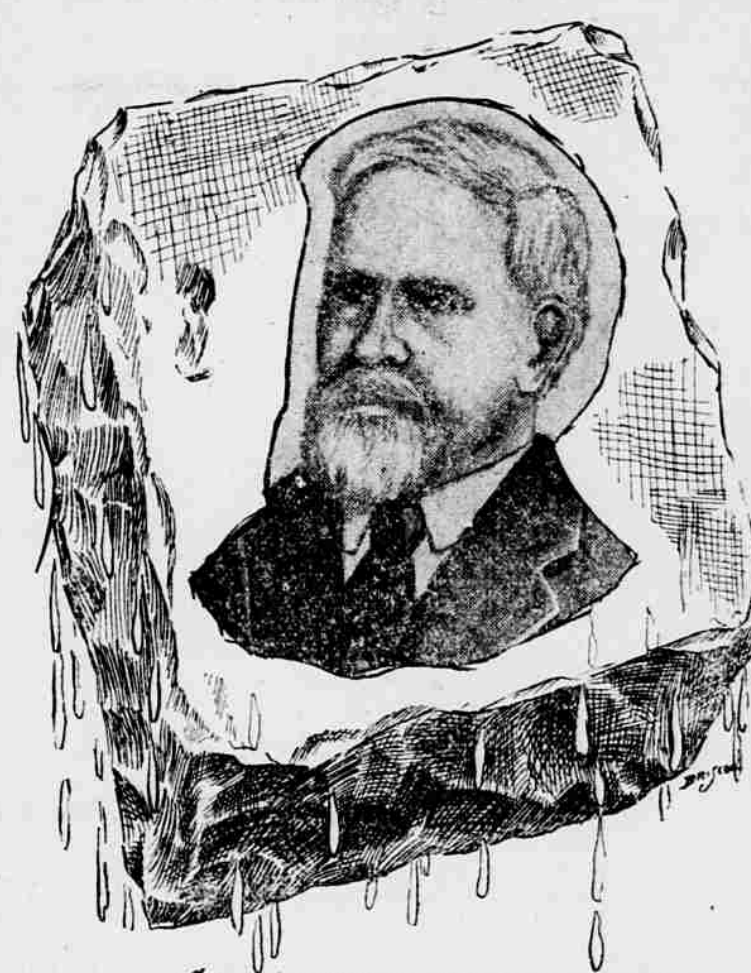
Value of an Adequate Navy.

Army and Navy Journal.
Whether the bill introduced in the House by Representative Joy of Missouri, authorizing the construction of twenty-five battleships, is wise or unwise, considered as a constructive measure, it is refreshing in that it discloses the alert and aggressive spirit which the great work of naval expansion has gained in those inland regions where the project has until very recently been regarded either with indifference or with positive opposition. Mr. Joy's measure is a recognition of the fact that the navy is not simply an establishment for the protection of our coastwise States, but a national institution for safeguarding the seaports through which the industrial enterprises of the interior must forward their products to the markets of the world. Those enterprises depend upon the safety of our commerce on the sea, the safety of our commerce requires a navy capable of giving it effective protection in every part of the world, and to have such a navy the constructive policy of the Government affords the zealous support of patriotic men of all parties and all sections.

"The Indiana Question."

Harper's Weekly.
The question is, Shall the military power of the United States be used to force a colored official upon a community against the unanimous protest of its white inhabitants? If this question be answered in the affirmative, we may have to face a renewal of the Civil War. We doubt the expediency of raising such an issue. We regret to add that there is a trace of vindictiveness and provocation in the course pursued by the Post-Office Department which has compelled the citizens of Indiana to obtain their mail at a point some thirty miles away instead of at another only four miles distant. Conceding, for the sake of argument, that the inhabitants of Indiana had defied Federal authority—which is not clear, since no threat of violence was made, and Mrs. Cox seems to have resigned her office voluntarily—we doubt the constitutionality of the measure taken by Mr. Roosevelt.

MUCKERMANN MAY BE ST. LOUIS'S "ICE MAN."



CHRISTOPHER MUCKERMANN

Who will be the head of the new St. Louis Ice Trust.

Contracts for an immense artificial ice plant will be awarded at once by the recently formed ice and coal combination. It will have a capacity of 50 tons a day and the building will be erected at the corner of Newstead and Duncan avenues.

Those who wish to purchase ice this summer, or at least a large majority of the St. Louis retail trade, will be forced to patronize the new consolidation of ice companies.

Its prospective president, Christopher Muckermann, will be generally known as the ice man of the city, and by next autumn should doubtless be able to authoritatively answer the refrain of the once popular song, "How'd You Like to Be the Ice Man?"

The new company, which will consist of the Muckermann Coal and Ice Company, Huse and Loomis Ice and Transportation Company, Polar Wave Ice Company, Creve Coeur Ice Company, Union Ice Company and the Huse-Goodell Ice Company, will control more than 99 per cent of the local trade.

It will be known as the Polar Wave Ice and Coal Company and the formal organization will be perfected Thursday. Christopher Muckermann, president of the Muckermann Coal and Ice Company, will control the majority of stock in the new concern.

Mr. Muckermann stated yesterday that there will be no attempt made to corner the ice market nor to dictate prices. He said that the merger was effected simply as an economical arrangement, but that

this did not mean decreasing the present price employed by the several companies. In fact Mr. Muckermann, who, it is expected, will be president of the combination, said that it was probable the present pay rolls will be materially increased before summer.

The plans of the company provide for the erection of a central office building at the corner of Pacific and Chestnut streets. The building will be two stories in height, with a frontage of 75 feet on Chestnut street, and will be a thoroughly up-to-date office structure. It will be completed by May 1.

Prices of ice last summer ranged from 15 to 20 cents a hundred pounds. Mr. Muckermann said yesterday that indications pointed to a higher average this summer, but stated this advance would be due to natural causes and not an arbitrary action by the new combination.

While a majority of the ice used is artificial, the natural product fixed the price of the month. "It is our last hope," he said, "as March is generally a crop month."

The new artificial ice will have its effect upon the local market as it will nearly double the present facilities of the combination. There are now three plants, with a combined output of 250 tons.

his appearance before Commissioner Kidd here next Tuesday.

CHARGED WITH DEFRAUDING CREDITORS OF A BANKRUPT.

John Ellman Arrested at Springfield, Ill., in Connection With the Gerstel Case.

NEGRO FIREBUG IS ARRESTED.

Leathan Prevatt Confesses to Burning Cairo Buildings.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Cairo, Ill., Feb. 6.—Leathan Prevatt, a negro, aged 17 years, was arrested today charged with setting fire to a dozen buildings in Cairo, Ill., last night, causing a loss of \$100,000.

He confessed, admitting that he fired the Cairo-Hall box factory, causing a loss of \$100,000. He also confessed to burning the warehouse of the Three States Buggy Company, which stored and lost aggregating \$50,000. Prevatt claims he set the fires for revenge, saying that he was offended at all the persons he had burned out.

MANY CASES OF LAGRIPPE.

Prevalence of Malady Attributed to Changeable Weather.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Cairo, Ill., Feb. 6.—Physician at the City Dispensary, treated six cases of the grippe during the day.

Reports of the physicians throughout the city indicate that there is at present the greatest prevalence of the grippe recorded for many years. Some attribute the cause to the weather conditions, which have been very changeable.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

THE SOCIETY UPON THE STANISLAUS.

BY BRET HARTE.



RESIDE at Table Mountain, and my name is Truthful James; I am not up to small deceit or any sinful games; And I'll tell in simple language what I know about the row That broke up our society upon the Stanislaus.

But first I would remark that it is not a proper plan For any scientific gent to whale his fellow-man, And if a member don't agree with his peculiar whim, To lay for that same member for to "put a head" on him.

Now nothing could be finer or more beautiful to see Than the first six months' proceedings of that same society, Till Brown, of Calaveras, brought a lot of fossil bones That he found within a tunnel near the tenebrous of Jones.

Then Brown he read a paper, and he reconstructed there, From those same bones an animal that was extremely rare; And Jones then asked the Chair for a suspension of the rules Till he could prove that those same bones was one of his lost mules.

Then Brown he smiled a bitter smile, and said he was at fault; It seemed he had been trespassing on Jones's family vault; He was a most sarcastic man, this quiet Mr. Brown, And on several occasions he had cleaned out the town.

Now I hold it is not decent for a scientific gent To say another is an idiot at least, to all intent; Nor should the individual who happens to be meant Reply by heaving rocks at him to any great extent.

Then Abner Dean, of Angel's, raised a point of order—when A chunk of old red sandstone took him in the abdomen, And he smiled a kind of sickly smile, and curled up on the floor, And the subsequent proceedings interested him no more.

For, in less time than I write it, every member did engage In a warfare with the remnants of a palaeozoic age; And they way heaved those fossils in their anger was a sin, Till the skull of an old mammoth caved the head of Thompson in.

And this is all I have to say of these improper games, For I live at Table Mountain, and my name is Truthful James; And I've told in simple language what I know about the row That broke up our society upon the Stanislaus.

KIELY ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF IDENTIFICATION BUREAU.

St. Louis Chief of Police is Now at the Head of National Association Bureau.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Major Richard Sylvester, president of the National Association of Police Chiefs, has received the returns of the elections of the governing board of the Bureau of Criminal Identification.

Matthew Kiely, Chief of Police of St. Louis, was elected chairman of the board. George E. Connor, Chief of Police of Cleveland, O., vice chairman; Major Sylvester, secretary; and J. T. Jameson, Chief of Police of Milwaukee, was elected a member of the board to succeed Chief Dietrich of Cincinnati, who recently died.

HOWARD SPENCER IS OUSTED.

Supreme Bench Holds Court Could Not Appoint County Treasurer.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 6.—The Supreme Court met in banc today and ousted Howard Spencer from the office of Treasurer in Newton County, and ordered that he be removed from the County Court. The ruling of the court was the privilege of the Governor, and he appointed John R. Powell, but Spencer refused to give up the place which Powell was appointed. Suit was instituted by Attorney General Crow against Spencer, with the result that the court today ruled that the proceedings in the court to-day:

Opinion—Vallentyne, J., O. S. R. R. affirmed. Robinson, C. J., and Marshall, J., dissenting. Chief, J. S. Spencer, vs. J. H. Spencer, reversed and remanded with directions. Other cases—In re grading prospect avenue, Kansas City vs. Kirtland, motion to affirm sustained. State ex rel. Crow vs. Spencer, judgment on pleadings denied. Randall vs. Long, motion to affirm sustained. State ex rel. Wilson vs. First National Bank of Carterville, motion to advance sustaining and cause assigned to Division No. 1.

Same vs. Carthage National Bank; same entry. Same vs. First National Bank of Joplin; same entry. Same vs. Miner's National Bank of Joplin; same entry. Brooks vs. Gaffin, motion to remand to Kansas Court of Appeals denied. Western Cattle Brokers Company vs. Gates, motion to dismiss appeal for respondent, suggestions in support of appeal sustained. On motion of H. K. Crow, Edward N. Tuntis be removed.

Adjourned to March 4, 1903.

CHILD ATTACKED BY A WOLF.

Leita Smith Set Upon and Severely Wounded Near Carthage.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Carthage, Mo., Feb. 6.—Leita Smith, the 10-year-old daughter of William Smith, a farmer, was attacked and nearly killed by a pet wolf four miles from town yesterday.

The animal had shown an ugly disposition for several days. The child, accompanied by a younger sister, went to the barn to gather eggs and upon leaving the building was set upon by the wolf. The older child's screams attracted Mrs. Smith, who ran to her daughter's assistance. Before the animal could be beaten away the child's body was painfully lacerated.

KRUGER'S HEALTH UNIMPAIRED.

Recent Indisposition Was of Very Slight Character.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Montone, Feb. 6.—The report that Mr. Kruger's health had been seriously impaired, has been shown to be entirely unfounded. His recent indisposition was of a very slight character and did not cause the slightest anxiety to his friends. His health is unimpaired.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL ILL.

Actress is Suffering From an Attack of Influenza.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Mrs. Patrick Campbell is ill at her hotel here. It is announced that she is suffering from a severe attack of influenza.

Founders' Day Observed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Eureka, Ill., Feb. 6.—Founders' Day was appropriately observed by Eureka College today. This morning Professor John M. Coulter, of Chicago University, spoke of "The Elements of Power." This afternoon Doctor Barnes of Grand Prairie Seminary and Doctor W. T. Jackson of Polkville Institute brought greetings from their respective institutions. Addresses were made by Professor W. T. Jackson, of Polkville, and the Alumni Association, S. S. Lappin of Atlanta and others. Miss Jane Adams of Chicago spoke on "The College and University Settlements."

Changes His Position.
O. K. Clardy, formerly representative of the State Mutual Life Assurance Society of Massachusetts, has been elected general agent for St. Louis of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company. He will assume his new duties today.

A. A. Sellier & Co.'s
Regular morning sale takes place every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock at their salesrooms, 1008-1012 Chouteau avenue. Immense quantities of furniture, carpets, stoves and other miscellaneous articles are sold at very nominal figures.